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Selected Poetry.

The Good Old Flow.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since passed;
Let them chant in praise of the far whose days
Are spent on the ocean vast,
I would rather to those all the worship you please,
I would honor them even now;
But I'd give far more from my heart's full store
To the cause of the Good Old Flow.

Let them land the notes that in music float
Through the bright and glittering halls;
While the anemone twirls of the hair's bright curl
Round the shoulder of beauty falls;
But dearer to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and blossoming bough,
For the sweetest that the rustic greets
As he follows the Good Old Flow.

Full many there be that we daily see,
With selfish and hollow pride,
Who the plowman's lot, in the humble cot,
With a scornful look deride;
But I'd rather take, ay, a hearty shake
From his hand, than to wealth I'd bow;
For the honest grasp of his hand's rough clasp,
Has stood by the Good Old Flow.

All honor be to these good old men,
Whom at last they are bowed with toil;
For they have been the sowers of more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil;
And the clasp of each war, in his silver hairs,
And the gleam of his eye, in his brow;
With a laurel crown to the grave go down
Like the sons of the Good Old Flow.

The Troubles of Vermont.

Controversy between Vermont and New York.

CHAPTER I.

During the Colonial and Indian wars, the territory of Vermont was the great thoroughfare, through which most of their expeditions proceeded, and on which many of their battles were fought. Being situated nearly at an equal distance from the French on the one hand and the English on the other, it was constantly exposed to the depredations of both, and became the favorite lurking place of their Indian allies. On this account the settlement of the country had long been regarded as dangerous and impracticable: nor was it until after the complete conquest of Canada by the English in 1763, that any considerable settlements were made. Several places, it is true, had been previously occupied both by the French and English; but they are rather to be regarded as military posts than actual settlements.

As early as the year 1752, it was proposed by the English to lay out two townships and commence a settlement at Coos on Connecticut river, where Haverhill in New Hampshire and Newbury in Vermont now lie. In pursuance of this plan, in the spring of the year 1752, the governor of New Hampshire ordered out a party to explore the country, survey the townships and erect stockades and lodgment for 200 men in each. The object was, partly to get possession of the rich meadows at Coos, and partly to form a barrier against the incursions of the St. Francis Indians in case of war; but the timely remonstrance of that tribe caused the immediate relinquishment of the undertaking; so much was their resentment dreaded at that early period.

Soon after the erection of Fort Dummer, several block-houses were built for the protection of the settlers in that part of Hinsdale, N. H., which was situated on the west side of the Connecticut, and which is now called Vernon; and before the year 1754, settlements had been commenced in Vermont as far up the Connecticut as Westminster and Rockingham. But their advancement was now stopped by the breaking out of what was called the French War, which continued till the final conquest of Canada in 1763. During this war these feeble settlements were continually harassed and annoyed by the French and Indians. The inhabitants could not cultivate their fields without being every moment exposed to the deadly fire of a lurking foe. Their block-houses were frequently surprised and taken, and the inhabitants either massacred or carried into captivity. No permanent settlement was effected in Vermont on the west side of the Green Mountains, till after the conquest of Canada by the English. When the French proceeded up lake Champlain and erected their fortresses at Crown Point, in 1731, they began a settlement on the east side of the lake in the present township of Addison. This settlement was, however, broken up and all the settlers retired, with the French garrison, into Canada, before Gen. Amherst in 1759.

Such was the original condition of Vermont, and such were the establishments made within its limits previous to the year 1763. No permanent settlements had been made, at the close of this period, except upon the banks of Connecticut river, in the present county of Windham, and here the settlers were few and scattered, probably not amounting in the whole to more than two or three hundred. But in their expeditions against the French, the English colonists had made themselves acquainted with the fertility and value of the lands lying between Connecticut river and lake Champlain, and the conquest of Canada having now removed the difficulty and danger of settling them, swarms of adventurers began to immigrate hither, and from the year 1763, the population of Vermont began to increase with considerable rapidity.

CHAPTER II.

When the English commenced their establishment at Fort Dummer, that fort was supposed to lie within the limits of Massachusetts, and the settlements in

that vicinity were first made under grants from that provincial government. But after a long and tedious controversy between Massachusetts and New Hampshire respecting their division line, King George II. finally decreed, on the 5th of March, 1740, that the northern boundary of the province of Massachusetts be a similar curve line, pursuing the course of the Merrimack river, at three miles distant on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic ocean, and ending at a point due north of Patucket falls; and a straight line drawn from thence due west until it meets his Majesty's other governments.

This line was surveyed by Richard Hazen, in 1741, when Fort Dummer was found to lie beyond the limits of Massachusetts to the north; and, as the king of Great Britain repeatedly recommended to the assembly of New Hampshire to make provision for its support, it was generally supposed to have fallen within the jurisdiction of that province, and, being situated on the west side of the Connecticut, it was supposed that New Hampshire extended as far westward as Massachusetts; that is, to a line twenty miles east of Hudson river.

In the year 1741, Benning Wentworth was commissioned governor of the province of New Hampshire. On the 3d of January, 1749, he made a grant of a township of land six miles square, situated, as he conceived, on the western border of New Hampshire, being twenty miles east of the Hudson, and six miles north of Massachusetts line. This township, in allusion to his own name, he called Bennington. About the same time, a correspondence was opened between him and the governor of the province of New York, in which were urged their respective titles to the lands on the west side of Connecticut river; yet without regard to these interfering claims, Wentworth proceeded to make further grants.

These grants had amounted to fifteen townships in 1754, but, this year, hostilities were commenced between the French and English colonies, which put a stop to further applications and grants till the close of the war, in 1763. During this war, the New England troops opened a road from Charlestown, in New Hampshire, to Crown Point, and by frequently passing through these lands, became well acquainted with their fertility and value; and the conquest of Canada having finally removed the danger of settling in this part of the country, these lands were now eagerly sought by adventurers and speculators.

The governor of New Hampshire, by advice of his council, now ordered a survey to be made of Connecticut river for sixty miles, and three tiers of townships to be laid out on each side. As the applications for lands still increased, further surveys were ordered to be made, and so numerous were the applications, that during the year 1761, no less than sixty townships of six miles square were granted on the west side of Connecticut river. The whole number of grants, in one or two years more, had amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight. Their extent was from Connecticut river on the east to what was esteemed twenty miles east of Hudson river, so far as that river extended to the northward, and after that as far westward as lake Champlain.

By the fees and other emoluments, which Wentworth received in return for these grants, and by reserving five hundred acres in each township for himself, he was evidently accumulating a large fortune. The government of New York, wishing to have the profits of these lands, became alarmed at the proceedings of the governor of New Hampshire, and determined to check them. For this purpose, Mr. Colden, lieutenant governor of New York, on the 28th of December, 1763, issued a proclamation, in which he recalled the grants made by Charles II. to the Duke of York, in 1664, and in 1674, which embraced among other parts "all the lands from the west side of Connecticut river to east side of Delaware bay." Founding his claim upon this grant, he ordered the sheriff of the county of Albany to make returns of the names of all persons who had taken possession of lands on the west side of the Connecticut, under titles derived from the government of New Hampshire.

To prevent the effects which this proclamation was calculated to produce, and to inspire confidence in the validity of the New Hampshire grants, the governor of New Hampshire, on his part, put forth a counter proclamation, on the 13th of March, 1764, in which he declared that the grant to the Duke of York was obsolete;—that New Hampshire extended as far west as Massachusetts and Connecticut; and that the grants made by New Hampshire would be confirmed by the crown, if the jurisdiction should be altered. He exhorted the settlers to be industrious and diligent in cultivating their lands, and not to be intimidated by the threatnings of New York. He required all the civil officers to exercise jurisdiction as far west as grants had been made, and to punish all disturbers of the peace. This proclamation served to quiet the minds of the settlers. Having purchased their lands under a charter from a royal governor, and after such assurances from him, they had no idea that a controversy between the two provinces, respecting the extent of their jurisdiction, would ever affect the validity of their titles.

New York had hitherto founded her claims to the lands in question upon the

grant to the Duke of York, but choosing no longer to rely on so precarious a tenure, application was now made to the crown for a confirmation of the claim.—This application was supported by a petition, purporting to be signed by a great number of the settlers on the New Hampshire grants, representing that it would be for their advantage to be annexed to the colony of New York; and praying that the western bank of Connecticut river might be established as the eastern boundary of that province. In consequence of this petition and application of the government of New York, his Majesty, on the 20th of July, 1764, ordered that "the western bank of Connecticut river, from where it enters the province of Massachusetts bay, as far north as the 45th degree of north latitude, be the boundary line between the said provinces of New Hampshire and New York."—This determination does not appear to be founded on any previous grant, but was a decision which the wisdom and convenience of the people were supposed to demand.

Surprised as were the settlers on the New Hampshire grants at this order, it produced in them no serious alarm. They regarded it as merely extending the jurisdiction of New York, in future, over their territory. To this jurisdiction they were willing to submit; but they had no apprehension that it could, in any way, affect their title to the lands upon which they had settled. Having purchased and paid for them, and obtained deeds of the same under grants from the crown, they could not imagine by what perversion of justice they could be compelled, by the same authority, to re-purchase their lands or abandon them. The governor of New Hampshire, at first, remonstrated against this change of jurisdiction; but, as length, induced to abandon the contest, and issued a proclamation recommending to the proprietors and settlers due obedience to the authority and laws of the colony of New York.

CHAPTER III.

The royal decree by which the division line between New Hampshire and New York was established, was regarded very differently by the different parties concerned. The settlers on the New Hampshire grants considered that it only placed them *hereafter* under the jurisdiction of New York, and to this they were willing to submit; but they had no idea that their titles to their lands, or that any past transactions, could be affected by it. Had the government of New York given the royal decision the same interpretation, no controversy would ever have arisen. The settlers would have acknowledged its jurisdiction without a murmur. But that government gave the decision a very different construction. It contended that the order had a *retrospective* operation, and decided not only what should thereafter be, but what had always been, the eastern limit of New York, and consequently, that the grants made by New Hampshire were illegal and void.

With these views, the government of New York proceeded to extend its jurisdiction over the New Hampshire grants. The settlers were called upon to surrender their charters, and re-purchase their lands under grants from New York. Some of them complied with this order, but most of them peremptorily refused. The lands of those who did not comply were therefore granted to others, in whose names actions of ejectment were commenced in the courts at Albany, and judgments invariably obtained against the settlers and original proprietors.

The settlers soon found that they had nothing to hope from the customary forms of law, and therefore determined upon resistance to the unjust and arbitrary decisions of the court, till his Majesty's pleasure should be further known. Having fairly purchased their lands of one royal governor, they were determined not willingly to submit and re-purchase them, at an exorbitant price, of another; and when the executive officers of New York came to eject the inhabitants from their possessions, they met with avowed opposition, and were not suffered to proceed in the execution of their business.

For the purpose of rendering their resistance more effectual, various associations were formed among the settlers; and, at length, a convention of representatives from the several towns on the west side of the mountains was called. This convention met in the fall of 1765, and, after mature deliberation, appointed SAMUEL ROBINSON, of Bennington, an agent to represent, to the Court of Great Britain, the grievances of the settlers, and to obtain, if possible, a confirmation of the New Hampshire grants. The agents of ejectment were, however, still going on in the courts at Albany, but no attention was paid to them by the settlers, nor was any defence made; but the settlers were very careful that none of the decisions of the court should be carried into execution.

On the 31 of July, 1766, the colonial assembly of New York had passed an act erecting a portion of the territory covered by the New Hampshire grants into a new county, by the name of Cumberland, and making provisions for building therein a court house and jail, to be located at Chester; but in consequence of the representations made by Mr. Robinson at the British Court, his Majesty in council, was pleased, on the 26th of June, 1767, to issue an order annulling this act of the provincial legislature; and on

the 24th of July following, another special order was obtained, prohibiting the governor of New York, upon pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure, from making any further grants, who soever of the lands in question, till his Majesty's further pleasure should be known concerning the same.

But before Mr. Robinson had fully accomplished the business of his mission in England, he was so unfortunate as to take the small-pox, of which distemper he died at London, in October, 1767, and it is not known that a detailed account of his proceedings was ever transmitted to the people on the New Hampshire grants, who had made him their agent.

Notwithstanding the annulling of the act of the provincial legislature above mentioned, and the prohibition contained in the order of the 24th of July, 1767, the government of New York continued to make grants, and to proceed in carrying out their designs in the division of the Territory into counties. They had already established a court of common pleas, and appointed judges in the county of Cumberland, when, on the 21st of December, 1767, they received official notice of the annulling of the act by which that county was established. But instead of desisting, in obedience to the royal decree, they, with the advice of the Attorney General, on the 26th of February, 1768, re-passed the act which had just been annulled, and proceeded in the organization of the county.

In 1769 the council of New York had declared that the King's order "did not extend to prevent the governor from the granting of any lands which had not been previously granted by New Hampshire." The governor had, therefore, continued to make new grants to his favorites and friends; nor did he confine his grants, agreeably to the decision of the council, to the ungranted lands, but in many cases regranted such as were already covered by New Hampshire charters. But while the success of Mr. Robinson's mission to England had hardly served as a temporary check upon the proceedings of New York, it inspired the settlers on the grants with new confidence in the justice of their cause, and gave them strong grounds to hope that their rights would be eventually acknowledged and protected by the Crown.

In the meantime, the efforts of the claimants under New York to get possession of the lands were unremitting. Surveyors were sent on to allot them, but these, when discovered by the settlers, were not permitted to proceed. In October, 1769, a party of New York surveyors was observed to be running a line across the farm of Mr. James Backenridge, in Bennington, and being forbidden to proceed by Backenridge and others, who had collected at the place, they desisted, and went home. Whereupon, Abraham Ten Broek, one of the proprietors of the patent of Walloomscook, petitioned the governor and council of New York, setting forth that the commissioners and surveyors for dividing the patent had been "riotously opposed by sundry persons, and prevented by their threats from executing the trust reposed in them." The governor issued his proclamation, "for apprehending the principals and ring-leaders," and at the following January term of the court at Albany, the Rev. Jedediah Dewey, Joseph Robinson, Elijah Fay, Thomas Henderson, Ebenezer Robinson, and John Stewart were indicted as rioters, but none of them were arrested or brought to trial.

In this state of things, the settlers, on the 18th of October, 1769, petitioned the governor and council of New Hampshire to interpose with the Crown in their behalf, and again on the 24th of the same month. The last of these petitions was signed by Samuel Safford for Bennington, Benjamin Garlin for Pownall, Jehiel Hawley for Arlington, Benjamin Purdy for Manchester, Thomas Barney for Sunderland, and Benjamin Colvin for Shaftesbury. In the meantime, the government of New York continued to make grants, and actions of ejectment against the settlers continued to be brought in the courts at Albany; and Ethan Allen, afterwards so distinguished, first coming to reside in the grants about this time, undertook the defence of the New Hampshire grantees in the actions brought against them. He proceeded to New Hampshire, procured the necessary documents from the colonial government there, engaged the services of Mr. Ingersoll, an eminent lawyer in Connecticut, and in June, 1770, they appeared before the court at Albany, and the trial of Josiah Carpenter, of Shaftesbury, came on. The counsel for the defendant produced to the court the documents above mentioned, among which were the charter of the township and the defendant's deed from the original proprietors. But these were immediately set aside by the court, on the alleged ground that the New Hampshire grants were illegal, and a verdict was readily obtained against the defendant.

Two other cases being tried with like results, no further defence was made before the court. And it is related that before Allen left Albany, he was called upon by the attorney general and some others, who told him that the cause of the settlers was desperate, and urged him to go home, and persuade his Green Mountain friends to make the best terms they could with their new landlords, re-

minding him of the proverb that 'might often prevails against right.' Allen coolly replied to them, that 'the gods of the valleys are not the gods of the hills'; and when asked by Kemp, the King's attorney, to explain his meaning, he only added, that if he would accompany him to Bennington, the sense would be made clear.

When the news of the proceedings at Albany reached the grants, it created loud murmurs of discontent among the people. A convention of the settlers was held at Bennington, in which it was "Resolved, to support their rights and property which they possessed under the New Hampshire grants, against the usurpation and unjust claims of the governor and council of New York, as far as law and justice were denied them."—Having thus appealed to the last arbiter of disputes, their resolution was followed by a spirited and determined resistance of the authority of New York, in consequence of which several of the settlers were indicted as rioters; but the officers sent to apprehend them "were seized by the people," says a writer of that period, "and severely chastised with twigs of the wilderness!"

At this period, and for sometime afterwards, one of the most efficient supporters of the authority of New York was John Munro, who was proprietor of a patent under that province, lying upon White Creek, and extending into what is called Shaftesbury Hollow. He held the office of justice of the peace for the county of Albany, and resided on his patent near the west line of Shaftesbury. He had about him a number of tenants and dependants, and by his boldness and energy of character was very troublesome to the New Hampshire grantees.—By his assistance, the sheriff of Albany county surprised and arrested Silas Robinson in Bennington, early in the morning of the 29th of November, 1770, and succeeded in conveying him to Albany, where he was imprisoned. At the January term of the court in 1771, he was indicted as a rioter, and kept in jail till October, when he was liberated on bail. Simeon Hathaway, Moses Scott, and Jonathan Fisk were also indicted, but none of them were arrested.

Whenever the sheriff appeared upon the grants for the purpose of arresting rioters, or ejecting the settlers, he was sure to be met by a party larger than his own, fully determined to frustrate his object. Being required to serve a writ of ejectment on James Backenridge, the sheriff, by order of the governor, called to his assistance a *posse* of 750 armed militia. The settlers having timely knowledge of his approach, assembled to the number of about 300, and arranged their plans to resist him. An officer with 18 men was placed in the house,—120 men behind trees near the road by which the sheriff must advance, and the remainder were concealed behind a ridge of land within gun shot of the house; and the forcing the door by the sheriff was to be made known to those concealed without by raising a red flag at the top of the chimney.

When the sheriff approached all were silent, and he and his men were completely within the ambushade before they discovered their situation. Mr. Ten Eyck, the sheriff, went to the door, demanded entrance as sheriff of the county of Albany, and threatened, on refusal, to force it. The answer from within was, "alright, and you are a dead man." On repeating his demand, with a threat of using force, he received for a second answer—hideous groans; and at the same time the two divisions exhibited their lates on the points of their guns, which made them appear much more numerous than they really were. The sheriff and his *posse* seeing their dangerous situation, and not (says Ira Allen) being interested in the dispute, made a hasty retreat, without a shot being fired on either side.

The New York claimants finding that the militia of Albany county could not be relied upon to act against the settlers, they now sought to accomplish their objects by other means. By making favorable offers of titles under New York to some prominent individuals on the grants, by conferring offices on others, and by encouraging persons from New York to settle upon the unoccupied lands which had been granted by New Hampshire, they hoped to divide the people, and render the New York interest predominant. To thwart these plans of their enemies, committees of safety were organized in the several towns, and a convention of the settlers on the grants was assembled, which decreed, among other things, that no officer from New York should be allowed, without permission of the Committee of Safety, to carry any person out of the district of the New Hampshire grants, and that no surveys should be made, nor lines run, nor settlements made under New York within the same. The violation of this decree was to be punished at the discretion of a court formed by the Committee of Safety or elders of the people.—At the same time the civil officers were to be allowed to exercise their proper functions in collecting debts and other matters not connected with the controversy.

To carry out these measures, and be in readiness in case of emergency, a military association was formed, of which Ethan Allen was appointed Col. Commandant; and Seth Warner, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, Gideon

Warner, and some others, were appointed Captains. Under these, the people of the grants armed, and occasionally met for military exercise and discipline. Of this organization Gov. Tryon was apprized early in 1772, by a letter from John Munro, in which he says: "The rioters have established a company at Bennington, commanded by Capt. Warner, and on new year's day his company was reviewed, and continued all day, in military exercise and firing at marks."

In pursuance of the New York policy before mentioned, settlements were made in the western parts of Rupert and Pawlet by persons who had armed themselves in defiance of the New Hampshire grantees. In October, 1771, Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, and Robert Cochran, with six others, inhabitants of Rupert, all well armed, proceeded to warn off the intruders, who, finding opposition vain, fled to New York, and the log-houses which they had erected "were pulled down, laid in heaps, and burned with fire."

Alexander McNaughton, a New York justice of the peace, upon this issued a warrant for the apprehension of the persons above mentioned as *rioters*, but at the same time wrote to the governor of New York that their situation among the mountains was such that no sheriff or constable could take them; and recommended that a reward be offered for their apprehension. Accordingly, on the 27th of November, the governor, by advice of his council, put forth a proclamation, offering a reward of \$25 each for the apprehension of Cochran, Allen, Baker, and the six others.

In February, 1772, the sheriff of Albany county came to Rupert with the governor's proclamation, but did not succeed in taking any of the persons concerned in the alleged riotous proceedings. On his return, he reported to the governor that the rioters had retired, but from the conduct of those at home, not concerned in the riot, "he found the greatest appearance of a determined resolution not to submit to the government, and this he found particularly verified by the conduct of eight or nine, who were armed with guns and clubs, in which manner they came to the house of one Harmon near Indian river, where he then was, and from their conduct it plainly appeared what they intended."

Shortly after this, John Munroe, the New York justice already mentioned, moved by the hope of reward, and the desire of notoriety, resolved to attempt the capture of one of most prominent of the rioters. Having assembled ten or twelve of his friends and dependants, on the 22d of March, 1772, before daylight, being Sunday morning, he proceeded to the house of Remember Baker, in Arlington, for the purpose of arresting him. Baker was awakened by the breaking open of his door, and the entrance of a number of men armed with swords and pistols. The intruders rushed upon him with savage fury, wounding him by a cut across the head, and also on the arm, with a sword. His wife too was barbarously wounded by a sword cut across the head and neck, and one of his boys also, then about 12 years old.—Baker being overpowered and bound was thrown into a sleigh and conveyed off with the greatest possible speed towards Albany.

The news of this transaction being sent by express to Bennington, ten men immediately mounted their horses for the purpose of intercepting the banditti and rescuing Baker. They came upon Munro and his party just before they reached the Hudson river, who on the first appearance of their pursuers, abandoned their prisoner and fled. Baker was found nearly exhausted by his sufferings and the loss of blood. Having refreshed him and dressed his wounds, they carried him home to the no small joy of his friends and the whole settlement.

An account of this transaction was afterwards sent to the governor of New York by Munro, in which he represents the conduct of Baker's house as very desperate, and says "he has reason to be thankful to Divine Providence for the preservation of his life and that of his party." He says further that he should have succeeded in carrying Baker to Albany, "if he could have had ten men, who would have taken arms and obeyed his orders; but that they all ran into the woods when they ought to have resisted."

Shortly after this attack upon Baker, Munro made an attempt to arrest Seth Warner with a single friend. Warner was riding on horse-back in the vicinity of Munro's residence, and, being met by Munro and several of his dependants, a conversation ensued, in the midst of which Munro suddenly seized the bridle of Warner's horse and commanded the bystanders to aid in arresting him. Warner after vainly urging him to desist, struck Munro over the head with a dull cudgel and leveled him to the ground.—Munro, though stunned and disabled for the time, received no permanent injury, and the spectators manifesting no disposition to interfere, Warner was permitted to proceed without further molestation.

The repeated aggressions of this kind aroused the settlers to a determination to maintain their ground at all hazards, and to expel every person who should be found upon the grants under the auspices of the New York claimants. In this exasperated state of public feeling, news was received at Bennington that Gov. Tryon was ascending the North river

with a body of troops, for the purpose of subduing and chastising the refractory Green Mountain Boys.* This report was at first credited and produced some alarm. The committees of safety and military officers met in convention, and after a full consideration of their situation, finally resolved that "it was their duty to oppose Governor Tryon and his troops to the utmost of their power."

Their resolution being thus taken, they next began to make preparations for an effectual resistance. Two cannon and a mortar, with powder and ball, were obtained from Hoosic fort and there was a general rally of the militia in Bennington and the neighboring towns. In order to ensure an effectual resistance, it was concluded to place some of their best marksmen at the narrow passes along the road from Albany to Bennington, for the purpose of shooting down the officers of the invaders as they advanced and producing disorder and dismay among their troops. In the meantime a trusty person was dispatched to Albany to ascertain the number, the movements and designs of the enemy and take note of their officers so as to be able to distinguish them again. This messenger shortly returned with the joyful intelligence that the troops were wind-bound in the river below Albany, and that they had no designs upon the Grants, but were destined for the military posts on the lakes; and thus were the settlers relieved from the necessity of putting their plans and their valor to the test.

During the preparations above mentioned several persons on the Grants, who were in the New York interest, judging it unsafe for them to remain, fled to New York, and by their representations and by the intelligence received from Munro, Governor Tryon seems to have been impressed with the difficulty of subjugating the settlers on the Grants, by force, and to have determined to try what could be done by negotiation. He accordingly wrote to the Rev. Mr. Dewey and the inhabitants of Bennington and the adjacent country, and, after censuring them for their illegal acts and expressing a strong desire to do them justice, he invited them to lay before him their grievances and causes of complaint, and engaged full security and protection to any persons they might send to New York on that business, excepting Allen, Warner and three others.

Governor Tryon's letter was dated at New York, May 19th, 1772. On the 5th of June, two answers were returned, one signed by a committee appointed for that purpose by the inhabitants of Bennington and vicinity, and consisting of Mr. Dewey and others; and the other by the persons excepted in the governor's letter. In these they proceeded to show the legality of their titles to their lands under the grants of New Hampshire, and that their proceedings, which had been declared to be disorderly and riotous, were necessary and justifiable in defending themselves and property against the machinations of base and sordid land-jobbers, an express earnest wish that His Excellency would assist to quiet them in their possessions "till His Majesty, in his royal wisdom shall be graciously pleased to settle the controversy."

These communications were forwarded by Capt. Stephen Fay and his son Mr. Jonas Fay, who were appointed agents on the part of the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants to deliver them to the governor of New York. They were kindly received by His Excellency and laid before the council. The council after mature deliberation reported favorably, and recommended that His Excellency afford all the relief in his power, by suspending till His Majesty's pleasure should be known, all prosecutions in behalf of the crown, on account of crimes with which the settlers stood charged, and recommend that the owners of disputed lands, claimed under New York titles, should suspend, during the same period, all civil suits concerning the same. This report of the council was approved by the governor and was immediately communicated to the people of the Grants by their agents.

When intelligence of this result reached Bennington, it diffused universal joy through the settlement. The remembrance of their former griefs and sufferings, was, for the moment, swept away in the overflowing enthusiasm for governor Tryon. On the 15th of July, 1772, the committee who had replied to the letter of the governor of New York, to gather with a vast concourse of people assembled at the meeting-house in Bennington, and their agents then laid before them the results of their mission to New York. The manner in which it was received may be best understood from the report, made by these agents shortly after to governor Tryon.

"It was about this time that the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants began to be called Green Mountain Boys. The name was first applied to the military, but was soon extended to the settlers in general."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Boston Journal mentions a rumor, from a source which entitles it to credit, that ex-governor Baker, of New Hampshire, is to be appointed Governor of Kansas in place of Governor Shannon, who is now on his way to Washington, for the purpose, it is stated, of resigning his commission. Gov. Baker has recently sold his property in Concord, N. H., with the idea of removing to the West.—*Occidental Messenger.*